CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Volume XII .-- No. 50.

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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE-AND SEND UNTO THE-CHURCHES." HARTFORD, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1833.

Whole No. 622.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY ASSOCIATION. PRINTED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, Ten Rods South of the State House.

Paicz, \$2 a year, if paid within three months of the time of subscribing; if not, an addition of 50 cents will be charged. Postage to be paid by subscribers. A discount of 12, per cent. will be made to Agents, who receive and pay

unless there is a special agreement to the contrary at the time of subscribing. No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, unless notice is given, and the church the following month. On one occa-

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. To Evangelical Ministers of the Gospel throughout the United States.

The Executive Committee of the American Tract Society consider the following as unquestion-

That there are many in every part of the country, and in some parts a large portion of the population, who do not attend on public worship. That there devolves on the churches a solemn

responsibility to tender to them the gospel.

That to them and others the labors of Christians, in connection with Tract distribution, have been greatly blessed; and

That the success of these labors depends, in a high degree, on the duties they involve being clearly understood and faithfully and discreetly perform-

In view of these facts, the Committee, at a meeting, Nov. 18, 1833, after prayerful consideration,

"Resolved,-That the several Pastors of churches throughout the United States, who may concur in these views, be respectfully requested, on the second Sabbath in January next, to deliver a public discourse on the obligations of Christians to labor for the sulvation of men, and the advantages of connecting their efforts with tract distribution: and

The committee feel that the results of experience on the subject of Christian effort connected with tract distribution, are such, that they can now speak with a good degree of confidence. They disclaim lead to a favorable result. They entreat Ministers

This department of benevolent effort is based on the great principle, that it is the duty of all whom selves spiritually blessed. weighty responsibility of receiving or rejecting the message proffered; and the plan contemplates access to our fellow men, at once through the printed page to our fellow men, at once through the printed page.

When the time came to go out to her detained none of the frailty of her sex.

It is well for the church of Rome that she does not contend that her popes are infallible in practice, and by personal Christian effort, as opportunity is

far as Christians, male or female, can be found qualified for the service, and with a heart to engage in it. In this designated field, the distributer monthly presents a tract to each family, in which he obtains satisfactory evidence that it will be kindly reeeived and read; and in connection with its distritunity offers, having sought the counsel of ministers and others, and direction from God, does what he

bears it comes on an errand of mercy.

part of the Union.

his labors. The tract for the first month, "Examine embrace the only Saviour. your hopes for eternity," was blessed to two mothers, With these views, the Co church. The next month, a Catholic, on whom churches, the fulfilment of solemn obligations, and the distributer had urged the necessity of a change the welfare of multitudes perishing in sin, are involing with him, and pouring upon his dark mind the simplest truths of salvation, which he eagerly received, and which became the joy of his heart .-Soon his Catholic friends came in every evening to listen to their conversation and join in prayer; and not only they were ready to say with one voice, "Let my last end be like his," but a devout protestant clergyman, who twice visited him at his own request, obtained cheering evidence that he had become truly a child of God. Not long after, the keeper of one of the groceries, a practical infidel, sent for the dis-

tributer: "Oh," he exclaimed, "I have lived 50 PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT HARTFORD, CONN. years in sin. Now my body is racked with pain, and my peace is not made with God." He excluded all earthly cares, and gave himself wholly to prayer and preparation for eternity. When his former companions called, he would turn his face to the wall. He seemed to surrender his all to the Redeemer; and after ten days, departed, willing to go at his bidding.

A woman in the district, who was brought to embrace Christianity by means of a tract, so exemplififor eight, or more copies.

All subscriptions are understood to be made for one year, All subscriptions are understood to be made for one year, and death was appathe church the following month. On one occa-All letters on subjects connected with the paper, should be addressed to Phillemon Carrield, postpaid. whom he found with his half emptied bottle at his side. But his disease soon caused him to loathe its contents, his mind became clear, and it is believed he sought and found the Saviour.

A Monthly Prayer Meeting was early established in the district, which was soon held twice a 2. We will sur the afternoon previous to the meeting, the district, persuading the ten regularly spends in the district, persuading the people to attend, and to be reconciled to God. Often lible? There was a day when I suspect he did not worldlings? You must be in many respects singularly different from mere worldlings? You must be in many respects singularly different from mere worldlings? You must be in many respects singularly different from mere worldlings? You must be in many respects singularly different from mere worldlings? You must be in many respects singularly different from mere worldlings? You must be in many respects singularly different from mere worldlings? Wou must be in many respects singularly different from mere worldlings? Wou must be in many respects singularly different from mere worldlings? Wou must be in many respects singularly different from mere worldlings? Wou must be in many respects singularly different from mere worldlings? Wou must be in many respects singularly different from mere worldlings? Wou must be in many respects singularly different from mere worldlings? Wou must be in many respects singularly different from mere worldlings? Wou must be in many respects singularly different from mere worldlings? Wou must be in many respects singularly different from mere worldlings? Wou must be in many respects singularly different from mere worldlings? Wou must be in many respects singularly different from mere worldlings? people to attend, and to be reconciled to Cod. Once it has been crowded, and the spirit of God has been evidently present. Through its instrumentality, by the reproving look of the Lord, he went out and seven individuals from the district, in addition to wept bitterly. There is no doubt that he made a to inquire what they must do to be saved. From had said, "Thou art Peter, and on this rock, &c." one of the groceries, ardent spirit has been excluded on principle, by two successive occupants.

cept of Christ-four of them have gone to their ev- seems that Peter, on that occasion, claimed no precept of Christ—four of them have gone to their every seems that Peter, on that occasion, caumed no pre-erlasting account, and eleven are now members of the visible church. If our country contains 2,500,000 to him by the council. He related his experience, to him by the council. He related his experience, to him by the council Barradas and Barradas. In the council by the council Barradas and Barradas. families, and throughout two thirds of them, similar precisely as did Paul and Barnabas. James seems

"And whereas frequent meetings for prayer and of the city persuaded of the usefulness of this work, chapter? mutual encouragement are a happy means, not only of procuring the divine blessing, but of guiding to when performed with spirituality and efficiency, that they each support a self-denying layman to devote his whole time in co-operation with distributers in their respective wards. In one of these wards, But Paul had always a spice of the Protestant about him. And yet Peter did not resent Paul's Concert for Prayer;" and recommend its observance, as far as consistent, by all engaged in these labors."

In addition to their monthly meeting at the house of the superintendent, thirty neighborhood prayer meetings, and who have reported, since January 1, labors."

Once more if the superiority among the discipled of the superiority among the superiority among the superiority among the discipled of the superiority among the superiority a viduals, most of whom have already joined themselves to different evangelical churches.

This system is also a means of good to the indiwith a good degree of confidence. They disclaim the idea that any minute course of procedure can be pointed out, which shall be adapted to all circumstances, and which it can be hoped will in all cases lead to a formula many confidence. They disclaim also a mediator good to the individuals and churches by which it is faithfully performed. The pastor of a flourishing church expressed his opinion, at the Society's last anniversary, that the tract distribute social states are also a mediator good to the individuals and churches by which it is faithfully performed. The pastor of a flourishing church expressed to the individuals and churches by which it is faithfully performed. The pastor of a flourishing church expressed to the individuals and churches by which it is faithfully performed. The pastor of a flourishing church expressed to all circumstances, and which it can be hoped will in all cases the control of the individuals and churches by which it is faithfully performed. The pastor of a flourishing church expressed to all circumstances, and which it can be hoped will in all cases the control of the individuals and churches by which it is faithfully performed. that the tract distributers and Sabbath School teachand Christians in every place, prayerfully to examine the subject, and to adopt those means which, in their own view, will be best adapted to be useful to that of hundreds of others, that in laborite for the conversion of more sinners to God than their own view, will be best adapted to be useful to that of hundreds of others, that in laborite for the conversion of the c spiritual welfare of others, the churches are them-

can-by personal conversation; by inducing to an lands. Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and nu- But I must proceed with my reasons. attendance on public worship and the reading of the merous other cities and towns in Great Britain, have bible: by gathering the young into Sabbath and adopted this system of effort. The Coloporteurs of day says another thing, quite contrary to it, I am of other schools; by neighborhood prayer meetings; France, pious men, who go out to distribute tracts, opinion that he is one of the days in error. But and by other means for the eternal welfare of all. Many considerations show the importance of this have opportunity, are carrying into effect essential- Have not the popes always pronounced the same system of effort, if wisely and properly directed.

It is the only means new extensively in operation, whereby Christians are brought personally to labor whereby Christians are brought personal personally to labor whereby Christians are brought personally to la for those who come not under the preached word .- villages in a similar manner, supplying in one in- ter? Now here is reason why I cannot allow infal-The tract is not only itself a message of salvation, but is a letter of introduction, declaring that he who one or more individuals could read. And when it

4. I would ask, just for information, how is considered that in China, public preaching is un- when there were three contemporary popes, each net, the features alike of the beautiful and the ugly-The results of this system, when prosecuted with spirituality, discretion and vigor, are also full of encouragement. This remark might be confirmed by the mainly through the press, in connection with couragement. This remark might be confirmed by the was no mistake about? How were the combet is changed into a hat, with a front hardly there was no mistake about? How were the combet is changed into a hat, with a front hardly there was no mistake about? How were the combet is changed into a hat, with a front hardly there was no mistake about? facts from cities, towns and villages in almost every and that millions, whose spoken language is uninmon people to ascertain the infallible one, for you To-day the fair lady is allowed to wreath her brow telligible to each other, read the same books—who know their salvation depended on their being in with clustering ringlets—to-morrow the hand of sight hours if he can A merchant in the city of New York commenced can say, that the efforts of Morrison and his associhis distribution and labors in November, 1831, in a lates in preparing Chinese tracts; of Leang Afa and ful successor of St. Peter. lane of ten houses, containing 25 families. At each other native converts in diffusing them in the interiend of the lane was a rum selling grocery; three or; of Gutzlaff and others, in dispersing them in lics, is, I believe, that the infallibility resides in a families were Roman Catholics, and only three others attended public wership. "My heart failed me," he says, "and I exclaimed, "can these dry bones live?" In the strength of God he proceeded to ling the millions of that vast empire to know and lines, in dispersing them in lics, is, I believe, that the intallibility resides in a mer's webb, but the mast suppose the entropic and general council together. Each is fallible mate to have undergone a rapid change, for now by itself, but putting the two together, they are infallible! Now I admit that in some languages, winds its serpentine folds around the neck. Then two negatives are equivalent to an affirmative; but

both of whom are now creditable members of the the impression, that the highest prosperity of the that two wrongs make a right. of heart, became dangerously ill. He forbade the ved in the object of this appeal. They fear there is calling of a priest to pardon his sins, sent for the distributer, and when his friends objected, told them to stay away, or cease disturbing him. The distributer visited him almost daily for several weeks, prayeternal welfare of individuals around them. They beseech ministers and members of the churches to give the subject a most serious consideration, and under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, sought by believing prayer, to engage perseveringly in duty, that souls may not be left to die, unwarned, in their niquity, and God require their blood at our hands.

By order of the Committee, JAMES MILNOR, Chairman. WM. A. HALLOCK, Cor. Sec'y. New York, Nov. 28, 1833.

From the N. Y. Observer. INFALLIBILITY.

Every body knows that the church of Rome lays this very modest claim of our sister of Rome, (for in the matter of churches, I reject the relation of mother and daughter,) I am constrained to question, and that for such reasons as the following:

1. She cannot herself tell us where her infallibility is to be found. She is sure that she has it somewhere about her, but for the life of her she cannot tell where. Some of her writers say that it is with the pope. Others contend that it resides in a general council. And another opinion is that both the

those above mentioned, have been brought to join mistake, when he so confidently pronounced, "tho' themselves to the people of God; and a number I should die with thee, yet will I not deny thee"from neighboring districts have been led earnestly and let it be remembered, that this was after Christ

If Peter was infallible, I wonder he did not at once settle the difficulty of which we have an ac-Thus from this lane of 25 families, fifteen indi- count in Acts 15. Why was the matter suffered to viduals, within two years, have been brought to ac- be debated in the presence of his infallibility? It at the same time, to adopt such means as they may judge best adapted to give efficiency to this department of benevolence in their own vicinity.

So deeply are the superintendents of two wards So deeply are the superintendents of two wards Catholic brother take down his Douay and read that

Once more if the superiority among the disci-ples belonged to Peter, it has struck me as strange that when a dispute arose among them who should be the greatest, our Saviour did not take Peter instead of a little child, "and set him in the midst of them," and remind the others that the supremacy

being infallible, each successive Pope inherits his Oh Chairmance of duty, whatever be the sacrifice. Christ has made partakers of his love, to do what they can to bring others to the knowledge of the efficiency of this work, that it be done systematical-accident, in the ninth century, one Mama, though truth, while with each individual rests the sole and ly. A beloved missionary to India, stated to the this, I am aware, is denied by some)—even she re-

soul. When the time came to go out to her district, for if she did, she would find some difficulty in recongiven for either or for both.

Hitherto, the course usually adopted, has been to assign each neighborhood or district of from 20 to Saviour, and to souls, was enkindled, and her two ertheless, when I see a man very crooked in prac-30 or 40 families to one distributer or missionary, so or three days of labor in her district, were days of tice, I cannot believe that he is always exactly spiritual refreshment, when every Christian grace straight in doctrine. I cannot believe that all I eemed to have been strengthened. Many a Chris- hear from him is good and true, when what I see in tian, in the multiplicity of cares and engagements, him is false and bad. Take for example such a one and with his graces languishing, would postpone as Pope Alexander 6th; when he, the father of tured with the joyful anticipation of coming blessed-prevent strong infants from growing stronger, but indefinitely his efforts, did not the tracts placed in such a hopeful youth as Cesar Borgia, and the his hands remind him of duty, and his pledges of fi- chief of ecclesiastics, too, tells me with a grave air bution, and on every occasion when suitable oppor- delity summon him to effort in the strength of God. and solemn tone, that it is a shocking wicked thing sire or with regret upon its fading dreams, but bid warmth, and a milk-warm bath. The same rule The example of our country in this respect, is al- for an ecclesiastic to marry. I cannot help demurthem a cheerful adieu, while your disembodied spirready exerting a delightful influence in foreign ring somewhat to the statement of Cesar's father.

3. If a man says one thing one day, and the next

two negatives are equivalent to an affirmative; but there are the colors, more various than the hues of

I may trouble you again on infallibility hereafter. M. S.

From the Religious Intelligencer. DRESS.

Mr. Editor,-The extent to which extravagance in dress has for a long time been indulged in by the professed friends of Christ, and more particularly by Christian females, has come to be a matter of very just be spending an hour in Broadway, can satisfy himcomplaint, and if I mistake not, the time has come application of the words of the apostle, "Let the women be adorned with modest apparel," &c. I cannot see why this part of the divine word should be considered as obsolete, for if it was proper for the great them off, it would be well enough for the poor. But it is those who are weattry and powerful in the passing of the execution is confined and powerful in the passing of the execution in the execution in the cold ground, or into the rolling stream.

Such is the autumn of the year. And there is an autumn of the soul. It is when the ardor of youth

which positively enjoins simplicity in this respect,) written only for the days of the apostle? or does it remain in full force until now? If this be admitted, —begone—it is over. and if our fair friends, for whose benefit especially, | Fashion appears in an entire different form, and we are writing, are willing to take the scriptures for again is the purse drained to supply the whims of them of their error.

pope and a council are necessary to it. Now I think they ought to settle it among themselves who is infallible, before they require us to believe that any one is. Let them find infallibility and fix it.—After that, it will be time enough for us to admit its existence. But

2. We will suppose that it is the pope who is in
2. We will suppose that it is the pope who is in
2. We will suppose that it is the pope who is in
3. In a dress so extremely contracted in length, as many which we are frequently pained to see upon the person of Christian females. Why is it that this style of dress is adopted? Is it because it is more becoming and proper for a woman professing colliness, than a different one? No. Why then? Oh! it is the fashion? Oh shame, Christian! where be said, and with truth, "Her children rise up and be really and properly also and her blossed they helder and be properly and call her blossed they helder and be properly and call her blossed they helder and be properly and call her blossed they helder and their families—in the education of their children, or in relieving the sick and poor. Let it be said, "She stretches out her hand to the peor, yea, she reaches forth her blossed they helder and be represented."

3. The collines are them spend their many which we are frequently pained to see upon the person of Christian females. Why is it that this style of dress is adopted? Is it because it is more becoming and proper for a woman professing.

4. The collines are the domestic comfort of their families—in the education of their children, or in relieving the call and poor. Let it be said, "She stretches out her hand to the peor, yea, she reaches forth her blossed the properly all the properly and the call the properly all the properly all the children and properly all A Monthly Prayer Meeting was early established in the district, which was soon held twice a month, and then weekly, by request, and has been continued weekly till the present time. A part of the afternoon previous to the meeting, the distributer regularly spends in the district, persuading the ter regularly spends in the district, persuading the terms of the successive pope. Well, where did on the singular terms of the successive pope. Well, where did on the spends of this world? What says your master? "Be not conformed to this world."

There is a neatness, a chasteness and propriety But, say you, I must not be singular. What, a Christian, and not be singularly different from mere style ever moulded by fashion, and which speaks are the first persuading the property of the grown and fashionable of this world? What says you, I must not be singular. What, a Christian, and not be singularly different from mere style ever moulded by fashion, and which speaks are the first persuading the speaks are the first persuading the state of the grown are for the

Again, where is the Christian simplicity of a sleeve that will measure at least three times the dimensions which common decency would dictate? follow them; but let discretion hold the purse or where is the Christian simplicity of being adornion and let good source preside over the wishes. ed with laces—veils—flowers, and a thousand outer fantastical top knots, which would far better become a ball room or a theatre, than a church—or a gay and thoughtless follower of the fashion, than a devotant thoughtless follower of the fashion, than a devotant throughtless follower of the fashion of the ted Sabbath school teacher, or a humble follower of ed with your dress? Do you not exert an influence that is affecting the cause of Christ by your dress? Is there no guilty " conformity to the world" in this matter? How much of your precious time do you spend over your dress-how much thought does it be more fatally absurd. Many cases have occurengross—how much like the world are you in this red where such practices have been the cause of respect—and how little like what Paul has directed death, and that of a most excruciating nature. One

male part of the assembly? And he might see the idea that they prevent any bad effects from the prove the practice already adopted in many parts of our country, of observing the last Monday evening in every month as the "Tract Distributers' in addition to their monthly meeting at the house of him as "our beloved brother Paul." I suppose the month of him as "our beloved brother Paul." I suppose the m y the grotesque appearance of the audience, would excessive irritation, and not unfrequently inflamma-

> had been given to him. I think the other apostles could not have understood Christ in that declaration, "thou art Peter," &c. as the church of Rome now understands him, otherwise the dispute about healthful and commanding influence over all our beef and pudding? In short, a variety of wholesome

sciousness of an upright and consistent walk; and re-action or recovery of the animal heat. when the misty clouds of death shall begin to gather over your path, and the world, with its vanities, farther advanced children hardy and strong, by plunreceding in the distance behind, you shall be enrapness in another world. And thus you will leave it will, and often does, kill three children out of evethe world without reluctance, looking not with de- ry five. Infants always thrive best with moderate it wings its way to the Paradise above.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. FASHION.

There is nothing more ridiculous than Fashion. grotesque and absurd are fashion's fancies, still she finds her votaries. In truth, it is a mystery! At 4. I would ask, just for information, how it was one time, Fashion conceals beneath the deep bonwhen suddenly, as by the wand of a conjurer, the

communion with the true bishop of Rome, the rightplainness. Broadway one day presents a throng of 5. The more common opinion among the catho- gay butterflies, clad with the lightness of the Gossamer's webb, but the next, one must suppose the cli-I do not believe that two fallibles ever were or will the rainbow; and shades as opposite as the anti-With these views, the Committee cannot avoid be equivalent to an infallible! It is like saying podes now display themselves side by side. There decadfully infacted with these animals. is the orange silk hat with its waving black plumes, then again black plumes are decorating the white velvet, while the face beneath is shaded by a lining of the same sable hue. There goes a crimson velvet hat, with its deep yellow Artemisias, and there the black hat with its bright red roses. To-day, you see the fine cloth cloaks, with their neat trimmings and to-morrow, they are changed to the gay striped merines, with their flowers and figures. But to de-

for the church to purge herself from this stain, and In what does fashion consist? I answer, in money. to teach her female members the meaning and the It is those who are wealthy and powerful in the passing breeze commences the execution of its com-

Apostle to the Gentiles to notice so small a matter as it is not confined to such. It is among another class that of dress, by what sort of metaphysical reason—those who can but ill afford the necessary expening, or ingenious explanations is this "small matses attendant upon such changes—among those ter" to be thrown out of the Christian Chart in whose husbands and fathers toil daily behind the claim to infallibility. She contends that there is these last days? or in other words, was that part of counter, or at the desk, for the support of their famthe word of God which has reference to dress, (and iles-it is among these that fashion often finds it.

> their guide in this matter, then we may with confidence calculate upon a successful effort to convince shrine. Why cannot our fair country women put Where, then, is the Christian modesty of wear- Let them, instead of wasting upon gew gaws, whose down at once, this useless expenditure of money ?ing a dress so extremely contracted in length, as fashion endureth but a day,-let them spend their

> > from matrimony by the fear of not being able to support the wife as he sees the young lady. Let the wealthy make their fashions, and let the wealthy follow them; but let discretion hold the purse ion, and let good sense preside over the beloved—they

POPULAR ERRORS IN MEDICINE. By an Edinburgh Physician.

A very common practice in cating such fruit as cherries, is to swallow the stones, with the vague notion that these promote digestion. No error can instance is recorded of a lady who died in great ag-If a casual observer should chance to drop into one ony, after years of suffering, and the cause was of our churches on a communion occasion, what would found to be several large balls, found in the inteshis eye behold, but the surface of an extensive mil-times, accumulated around clusters of cherry stones. liner's shop, spread out over almost the whole fe- The husks of gooseberries are often swallowed with many seats filled with the dresses of four or five, fruit. On the contrary, they are the most indigestiwhich would conveniently seat the persons of six ble substance that can be swallowed, and pass the properly clad. And if he should inspect more close-stomach without any change, although they cause

larger than in an ordinary promiscuous assembly?

But I need not pursue this subject any farther to show, the evistance of the eyil; for it is an evil which shows itself to our every day observation, and one too, which is obviously increasing upon us.—

And shall not the searching operation of truth he are And shall not the searching operation of truth be applied to break up these disgraceful and unhallowed habits, and to purify and elevate the character of stomach than a slice of roast or boiled mutton, and conduct, and our watchword must be, onward to the food does not seem incompatible at meals, if one do

Oh Christian! heir of heaven! hereafter to be It is a common practice with bathers, after havinfallibility; and therefore never a man of them clad with the pure and spotless robe of Christ's ing walked on a hot day to the sea side, to sit on the could err in a matter of faith—nor even the woman righteousness, what have you to do with the grovel- cold damp rocks till they cool, before going into the ling and ungodly maxims of this world? Rise, rise water. This is quite erroneous. Never go into the above them, and show to the world around you, that water if over fatigued, and after profuse and long you are possessed of a different spirit, "even the continued perspiration, but always prefer plunging spirit of Christ;" that you are uninfluenced by the in while warm, strong and vigorous, and even with glittering display of fashion, or the enticing enchant- the first drops of perspiration on your brow. There ments of this world's airy dreams and visionary is no fear of sudden transitions from heat to cold bepleasures; but that the purpose of your life is to glorify God, and do good to men. Thus will you precommend the religion you profess, and joyfully pass down the stream of life, cheered by the contact of studies and stream of life, cheered by the contact of studies and stream of life, cheered by the contact of studies and stream of life, cheered by the contact of studies and studies and studies and studies and studies and studies and studies are not sufficient to produce a

There is a favorite fancy of rendering infants and applies to the clothing of infants and children. No child should have so slight clothing as to make it feel the effects of cold-warm materials, loose and wide-made clothing, and exercise, are all indispensable for the health of little ones. But, above all things, their heads should be kept cool, and generally uncovered.

Many people so laud early rising, as would lead one to suppose that sleep was one of those lazy, sluggish, and bad practices, that the sooner the custom was abolished, the better. Sleep is as necessary to man as food, and as some do with one third of the food that others absolutely require, so five hour's sleep is amply sufficient for one, while another requires seven or eight hours. Some men cannot by any possibility sleep more than four or five hours in the twenty-four; and, therefore, true to the inherent selfishness of human nature, they abuse all who

Many people do not eat salt with their food, and the fair sex have a notion that this substance dark-ens the complexion. Salt seems essential for the health of every human being, more especially in moist climates such as ours. Without salt, the body becomes infected with intestinal worms. The case of a lady is mentioned in a medical journal, who had a natural antipathy to salt, and never used it ment once existed in Holland, by which criminals were denied the use of salt; the same consequence followed with these wretched beings. We rather think a prejudice exists with some, of giving little or no salt to children. No practice can be more cruel or absurd .- People's Mag.

THE AUTUMN OF THE SOUL .- When nature has brought to maturity the fruits of the season, she hastens, as it were, to lay aside her cheerful green, and put on the sober habiliments of widowhood. Vernal and summer suns no longer urge her onward.-Blighting frosts begin to scathe her foliage, and the

It is when the intellectual harvest is gathered in, and the mind no longer looks forward to new pursuits and fresh acquisitions. It is when the countless plans, whether for personal advancement, or for public benefit, have each, in turn, had its day of experiment, when defeat or delay has left behind it no courage to resume or persevere-or when success has glutted to satiety, or left nothing further to be accomplished. Especially is it, when a mid-summer of unsparing toil, not for the accomplishment of selfish ends, but for the intellectual elevation and moral advancement of mankind, is succeeded by the cold frosts of neglect, and the bitter blasts of penury. Then it is, that the soul mourns in loneliness, and instead of the fanning zephyrs that once revelled in its verdure, is doomed to encounter the tempest that is scattering its labors into the stream of oblivion.

ORTHODOXY NOT PIETY.

Were I asked what I deem to be the most common temptation to which, in the present day peculiarly, Christians are exposed, I should be inclined to reply, the substitution of strong opinion for that of deeply felt religious principle by which alone the mind can be preserved in tenderness, humility and love to God and man. The importance of sound and orthodox views of Christianity cannot indeed be too highly estimated; because it is our bounden duty to believe the truths which our Heavenly Father condescends to reveal to us; and because it is chiefly through the medium of these views that the heart of the believer is rightly affected towards

Nevertheless experience amply proves that the theory of religion may be embraced, and may even assume in the mind a very definite shape—while all that is practical and lovely in the character of the Christian continues at a low ebb. It is the frequent device of Satan to transplant the religion of the beone with which our corrupt nature is ever prone to co-operate. For it is infinitely more easy to think and talk correctly on religious subjects, than to culand to walk in the narrow path of self denial.

profession is Marnished by a conformity to the world, by self indulgence, by "covetousness which is idolatry," and above all, by a hot and unsubdued temper. Even when engaged in defending the great doctrines of the gospel, Christians are sometimes tempted to lay aside that meek and quiet spirit and contemptuous accusations.

Christians do not bring forth much, very much, of tain his salutary influences among us! the fruit of righteousness, -enough to afford an evition ?" - Gurney's Portable Evidence

Anecdote of Religious Energy, related by Professor Stowe at one of the late public meetings in truth as it is in Jesus. Cincinnati:

I knew a pious young man, who was sustaining himself at a literary institution by the labor of his own hands, and almost as a matter of course, in him the true energies of Christianity began to develope school. Several children acceded to the proposal, it went on from week to week, with increasing in- Weekly Jour. terest, and increasing numbers: till one Lord's day morning opened with a cold storm of rain. This teacher repaired to his tree at the usual time, supposing some few children might be there: and there indeed he found almost his whole school; wet and cold, it is true, but they had warm hearts in their be- the American Sunday School Union in that State. soms, and how could they forego the enjoyments of their beloved Sunday-school for a single morning? The teacher took off nis hat, and prayed as usual family and acquaintances, surrounded by strangers, for the blessing of God upon the exercises, and be- in a strange land. I am reminded of scenes in Kengan to teach, when a man in the place told him that for that time he might take the children into his stable. The teacher turned to the children and said; however. Having just arrived in the State, I know "the man offers us the use of his stable, and it was not how I shall succeed in my object. There have in a stable that Jesus Christ took shelter, when he been three Baptist Camp Meetings in this vicinity was a little child-let us go." This, Mr. Chairman, is what I mean by the en-

ergies of Christianity.-Journal

From the Temperance Recorder Extra. DRINKERS OF ARDENT SPIRIT, LOOK AT THIS!

In one of the northern towns in the state of New York, considerable excitement has been occasioned by a recent developement on the part of a spirit merchant, which has given the cause of temperance new impulse, and shown to moderate drinkers and to drunkards.

"That there may be in the cup a spider steeped;" and if the abhorred ingredient be not presented to the eye, a man may drink and drink again, and go from year to year with the poison rankling in his veins, unconscious of the cause which unnerves his limbs and pollutes all his springs of happiness. The mer alluded to, observed that after selling out a cask of spirit, there remained several gallons of foul, unsightly sediment, which on examination was found to consist of various drugs, some that could be distin-guished and some that could not, but all judged unfit for the use of human beings. These vile compounds had been infused in the liquor, to give to a spuriou article the appearance of genuineness. Such are the effects of a traffic founded in a dishonest and ungene rous disregard to the welfare and happiness of others a traffic whose object, end, and aim are the aggrandizement of self, at whatever cost to the welfare of

Did moderate drinkers and drunkards know that in nine cases out of ten, what they drink is not what it is called, but a horrible mixture of noxious ingredients,

expose the system of frauds and adulterations, bring to light the recipes for the fabrication of high priced liquors, and the numberless abuses inseparable from a traffic in its nature immoral. When this developement shall take place, the moderate drinker, the drunkard, and the community at large, will have a better opportunity to judge of the nature of the traffic against which we feel it our duty to lift up a warning voice. Against a traffic so destructive of life, so fatal to happiness, so blighting in its influence on national and individual prosperity, our duty to our Maker, to out-raged humanity, and to the cause we advocate, compels us to array ourselves, and to pledge our lives to an opposition which shall be unending while the evil exists in our land.

Formerly about twelve quarts of proof spirit was procured by distillation from a bushel of grain; by what change in the process are sixteen quarts now afforded? Has a method been discovered of separating what is called 'corn oil' from distilled liquor, and what is the effect of this upon the quality?

COOS MISSION.

A Baptist Church of nine members, with encouraging prospects, was constitued on the 27th inst. in Milan, Coos county N. H. Sermon by elder P. Chamberlain, and the right hand of fellowship and charge by elder E. Megregory, missionaries of the New Hampshire Baptist State Convention. Three of the individuals which composed the church, were formerly members of the Baptist church in Bethel, Me., and the other six were mostly the fruits of the present happy revival in that place, which we have abundant reason to bless God, still continues. The meeting on the occasion was well attended, and uncommon attention was paid by the audience during the exercises, particularly when the articles of Faith were read and explained by brother Megregory. The main body of professors of religion in that place are Free-Will Baptists and Methodists; and an uncommon degree of Christian love liever from the heart to the head; and this device is and forbearance exists between the different denominations. Milan is a new township of excellent land lying on both sides of Androscoggin river, and is about 30 miles N. E. of Lancaster, the shire town tivate a deep sense of our own vileness, to submit to of that county. It has about 60 families, and new the heart searching operation of the Holy Spirit, settlers are moving in rapidly.—N. H. Baptist

FAVORABLE PROSPECTS AT ME-THUEN.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Lowell Evangelist.

The state of things is now most interesting and which becomes the profession, and in the place of happy. Professors are coming up to the work with earnest, faithful appeals to those whose faith in a zeal and energy which tells upon the interests of Christ is defective, to make use of offensive names truth. Quite a number of hopeful conversions have already occurred, and a larger number still are un-That all these infractions of the spirit of Christian- der awakenings. Our inquiry meeting on Wednesity are extremely unfavorable to its progress in the day evening was most solemn and heart cheering. world, is a point which admits of no question; for A most glorious revival is apparently commenced there is probably nothing which has a stronger ten- among us. Br. Pierce's people are equally blessed dency to encourage the prevalence of infidelity, than the various inconsistencies of believers. Far indeed midst of us. Oh! that we may do nothing to grieve am I from insinuating that the generality of serious away that holy and blessed Agent, but much to re-

We need more revival spirit and effort still. Madence that their religion is of divine origin. But ny professors are but half awake, and will soon be might we not add strength and clearness to this evi- in as sound a sleep as before, unless something is dence, by aiming at a higher standard in our con- done to awake them to action. How appropriate duct and conversation? Ought not our light to the text used at the opening of our services!shine with a greater degree of purity and bright- "What meanest thou O sleeper? arise and call ness? Ought we not to " adorn the doctrine of God upon thy God, if so be that God will think upon us our Saviour in all things ?" Ought we not to "be that we perish not." God evidently aided and diblameless and harmless, the sons of God without re- rected our brethren in the selection and discussion buke, in the midst of a crooked and perverse na-of their subjects. We most since the first players or an use dear people of God in our behalf. May all the beloved people in this delightsome vil-

> Most affectionately Yours, C. O. KIMBALL.

Bro. John B. Cook, who was recently ordained with the view of his sailing soon for Siam, as a misthe true energies of Constantly began of develope themselves. His feelings became much affected by sionary to that country, under the direction of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, arrived in this the Christian Secretary, that they desire a paper, the of Cosi fan tutti. which had never enjoyed religious privileges, and city last Saturday, and on Lord's-day preached consequently did not appreciate them. He visited morning and evening, in the Enon church. Brothconsequently did not appreciate them. He visited morning and evening, in the Enon church. Broththe families of that neighborhood, from house to cr Cook was prevented by the sickness of Mrs. Cook
the families of that neighborhood, from house to cr Cook was prevented by the sickness of Mrs. Cook
this city. Both friends and foes of Colonization were house, and endeavored to open a religious meeting from setting sail last month, as had been intended : amongst Christians. To this desire the conductors among them. They would permit no such thing, and was on his way to New Orleans, for the purpose and pro; rietor of the paper respond a hearty amon. Not discouraged, this young man turned to the chil- of preaching there this winter, and of securing the It is desired to press these subjects home on the church dren, and went round and invited the:n, one by one, benefit of the climate to the health of Mrs. Cook .to meet him on Sunday mornings in a Sunday Her health however was such as to render it inexpedient to prosecute her journey. The Enon Church, and then he again went round to find a room for being destitute, invited brother Cook to spend the fashions of the day, love of gain, love of pleasure, them to meet in; but every door was closed against winter with them. The indications of Providence love of applause, "the lust of the flesh, the lust of him. He told the children to meet him under the have induced him to consent to remain for a time. the eyes, and the pride of life," combine to form a phashade of a tree upon a grassy bank; and thither We hope and pray that his visit may prove a blessthey came, and he prayed with them, and taught ing to the church, and the cause of religion generalthem to study the word of God, and the little chil- ly. It is an interesting crisis in respect to the redren were delighted with their Sunday-school. So ligious condition and prospects of the city-Bap. subjects with something like trembling diffidence,

> Extract of a letter from bro. J. B. Ballard, to a friend in Connecticut, dated Milton, North Carolina, Nov. 14th, 1833. Bro. Ballard is General Agent of

> "I have had a good journey, and my health is good. Once more I find myself separated from my this fall, which were attended with a number of conversions. The Presbyterians hold Camp Meetings here.

I witnessed an occurrence early yesterday morning, which has left such a vivid impression on my mind, that I can hardly forbear to mention it, although to describe it would be impossible. It was the falling of thousands of meteors. The phenomenon was first discovered by the slaves belonging to the gentleman with whom I had put up, who were exceedingly alarmed, and came to the room where their master slept, and with anxiety inquired But less we dared not to say, and more we feared to the laws of the State which sustained them, are alif he could account for it. I endeavored to count the number of meteors which fell for a minute between two trees near the window; but this was impossible. I might as well count the drops of rain in a shower. The slaves who are generally igno- of almost every name, are becoming more and more rant, superstitious, and timid, were very much open and pointed in their attacks upon things which alarmed, as well as some of the whites,—some sup- we are at loss what to name, unless they may be called posed the day of judgment had come, -some shriek ing with terror, and others on their knees calling for mercy. It is probable the phenomenon was seen in the north, -therefore I omit further particulars.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Christian Secretary, dated

J. B. BALLARD.

Gerry, N. Y. Dec. 5, 1833.

Dear Bro. Canfield,-The reception of your paper weekly, is to me ar nvaluable treasure, and seems almost like a weekly visit to Connecticut. By it I can learn the state of the churches as well as of individuals. I think of Hartford, and other places, with pleasure : but in readers. The fair writer on Dress, we think, is no would have added nothing to the stock of saving faith. S. Schools, in which are 140 teachers 782 scholars,

part no more. Such happy thoughts as these soon tion to the fashions of the day. remove all the gloom of parting here below. So I can say, "Come, Lord Jesus, comequickly."

The state of things is somewhat different here from what they were when I wrote you last. Three of our leading men in the ministry have removed out of the county. I am fully in the belief that an amicable settlement of the difficulties in this county will take place soon. One church that was divided and

became two, is happily re-united.

There is truly a Macedonian cry for good, faithful, peace-making ministers, in this county, who would receive a generous support, and work enough. There is a good work of grace going on in the town of Westfield, in this Co. O that some good faithful ministers would come to this county and help us .-My belief is, that the gospel net will soon inclose a draft of fishes so large, we shall have to beckon to our brethren in the ministry to come and help us

to draw it ashore. My dear brother, I feel that my work is almost done. It is but little, that a man can calculate on, at most, after he has arrived to 57 years. But I feel to double my diligence, being so near the end of my race. My situation to devote myself to the work of an evangelist, is preferable to what it has ever been in any part of my life. The greatest at-tainment I can ask for in this life, is to be situated where I can do the most good in Zion.

> Yours, in the best of bonds, JONATHAN WILSON.

For the Christian Secretary. What is the Scripture Authority for Excluding from the Church the Members who Sell Ardent Spirits?

Mr. Editor,-

"A Brother" who writes for your paper, is very clamorous for the exclusion of the deacon who shall sell rum, and justifies the private members of the church in refusing to receive the bread and wine from his hands, even though such refusal should issue in their own expulsion from the privileges of the church.

Now as this is strong ground, it ought not to be taken without good authority, and as the Bible is the only religion of protestants, by answering the following questions, he will greatly oblige

Another Brother. 1. In what part of the Bible are the prohibitions 400. against the sale of ardent spirits, wine, or strong lrink, to be found?

2. Do those prohibitions relate to vending those wounds, and the mechanic arts? 3. Is the wholesale dealer equally obnoxious to

the Bible as the retailer? 4. As the Scriptures inveigh against the improper use of "wine wherein is excess," do they not justify the exclusion of the deacon for selling wine, as don, challenging him to a controversy. On the folwell as for selling other liquors on which they may lowing day he intended to send a similar challenge get drunk?

5. As it is usual for the excluded member to be informed what Divine rule he has broken, what passages of scripture would be most appropriate for the which he should designate as the " Moderates," and Clerk to quote, when informing a member that he him of the "Fanatics" has been excluded for persisting in selling ardent

6. As "gluttony" is often associated with drunkenness, why should not those grocers who vend arwith the venders of ardent spirit?

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, DECEMBER 28, 1833.

contents of which shall be calculated to promote deep church at the present day, that we approach these when we think of attacking them with the " sword of the spirit." Mingled with this trembling diffidence is a feeling nearly allied to cold despair, excited by the apparently determined disregard with which the scriptures are treated by a great majority of modern professors. This we are fully aware is strong language, and is extorted only by the potent agency of

We often look around upon the world and the church, and survey them in their present attitude, as of God were much more numerous than facts would it is reflected in the pages of some scores of period. icals which come weekly under our notice; a spontaneous sigh heaves the bosom; a pang of sorrow is felt in every fibre of the soul, the burden of which is temples for worship, differing very little from those partially rolled off in the exclamations,-What shall of the heathens, only in name,-and because the peo-Shall we rebuke their vices by name, or shall we use innuendoes only? Amongst the many departures from practical religion, we last week selected that of sidered as pervading to a very general extent, the dress as the subject of a few remarks. But few words great family of nations, called christian nations. In per are more strictly adhered to next year; which reason of the diffidence and despair above named .would do no good.

Of one fact it affords pleasure to apprise our Christian friends, viz. that the religious papers of the day "the deformities of the church." This lights up a ray of hope, that God will condescend to bless the is becoming extinct in bosoms where it once dwelt, to efforts of his devoted children, to impress upon the any great extent. We rather consider such facts as hearts of their brothren and sisters the necessity of are related in the foregoing article, as mere develope-

holy living.

has gone by, and the strength of middle age begins vestigations are going forward, which it is hoped will a moment, that is, that I expect to visit Connecti-that gone by, and the strength of middle age begins vestigations are going forward, which it is hoped will a moment, that is, that I expect to visit Connecti-that gone by, and the strength of middle age begins vestigations are going forward, which it is hoped will a moment, that is, that I expect to visit Connecti-cut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont, no ate; and as such, we commend them to the prayer-late; and as such, we commend them to the prayer-late; and as such, we commend them to the prayercut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont, no ate; and as such, we commend the firm the more, for ever; those dear places, where my soul ful perusal of the friends of Jesus. We think it duty would be more souls in a probable way of salvation, has taken such delight in declaring a riser Saviour to say to the world, that we do not think the male than if permitted to disclose their latent infidelity in that shall bring from the dead to meet in one happy society, all that love our Lord Jesus Christ, to whit behind females in their extravagance and devo-

ROBERT OWEN'S DISCIPLES.

THE following account of a recent meeting of these deluded persons on the Lord's day, is abridged from the London Courier, and may be useful in showing the necessity of laboring, by all the means in our power, to resist the efforts which the great do outward things, to which they had no heart; othenemy of souls is making through his emissaries on ers may have been restrained from saying and doing earth.

The disciples of Mr. Owen hold their weekly meeting at a large building, (on Sunday) entitled the "National Equitable Exchange," which is situate in Charlotte street, Fitzroy square.

On advancing into the area of the building, an extensive, barn-like, newly white washed room, perhaps 200 feet in length, by 60 or 70 feet in width, is presented to the sight. This room, in the centre, rom end to end is covered with a sky-light. On leries-are to be seen shop counters, which, even on the Sabbath, are not deserted by the attendants, covered with articles of all descriptions; the majority, however, being such as are in most common use in families, household furniture, &c. In one corner. also, is to be seen a stand containing a large number of copies of penny publications, such as the Cosmopolite, the Crisis, and various writings by Mr. Owen, and Tom Paine's Age of Reason, and works of a similar tendency. In one corner of the building, there is a butcher's stall, and one for green-grocery.

At the end of the gallery, a railing has been erected, and within it are various chairs, a grand pianoforte, and tables. From this balcony, Mr. Owen and others address the assemblage. Immediately behind, sits the performer on the piano forte. This person is supported on either side by several violin and flute players, and directly facing him, on a but the presence of God with his people, and the exhi-(basso) who, at the appointed moment walk forward and sing.

About half-past eleven o'clock, the "orchestra" erxes, which was followed by a vocal quartette, com-mencing with these words—" Let all the people hear the truth." One of the female singers possesses a full, fine-toned voice, which she manages with skill. The quartette performed, a respectably dressed man pressed forward and addressed the congregation, which might amount to between 300 and

In the absence of Mr. Owen, who is out of town, at the termination of the lecture, the lecturer announced that on the following evening a 'ball' would articles for drink, or are they equally applicable to be held in Poland street, the tickets of admission to can they withstand him. But show to him a compathe sale of them for medicines, the healing of which would be, single tickets Is each, double ditto

Another quartette and chorus were then sung. " Old."

Weippert's concertos or quadrilles.

ticles which tend to promote this vice, be classed by the same gentleman, was delivered, preparatory to which, the orchestra played Mazzinghi's Overture to the Exile, which was followed by a sestette and chorus of a very lively character. After an address from three of the officers of the not as their rock, themselves being judges.

establishment, the young lady already named, sang, 'She sung in fairy bowers," adapted to an exquisite air of Rossini's, and the evening's performance

females, respectable looking persons, chiefly of the class of dress makers, small shop keepers, and ser- present. The perfect silence with which the audience

vants, formed a very large proportion. In the course of the week, one or two lectures are mand, and sense of propriety, with which our citizens of God. But we do not hesitate to confess that the delivered; but they, we understand, are not so nuprevalence of worldly conformity, devotion to the merously patronized. During the morning lecture, in a house of worship. The address was a hold and several persons with pen and ink in their hands, were going round the premises "taking stock."-The process is gone through every Sunday.

In the evening, the building is lighted up lanx of such fearful magnitude and strength in the about fifteen large and handsomely gilt chandelier lamps, with ground glass globes .- S. S. Journal.

The above article furnishes (as we believe) additional evidence that the time is at the door, when there will exist a more marked distinction than now appears, or has appeared for centuries past, ' between the righteous and the wicked; between him that serveth God, and him that serveth him not.' If we are not greatly mistaken, those nations where Christianity has nominally abounded, have deceived themselves by appearances. And the world has perhaps lain under the same deception; both supposing that the children justify; and that, because there were splendid religious establishments both in Europe and in this country, and because enormous sums were invested in splendid we say ! Lord, shall we speak plain to Christians, ple in considerable numbers had resorted to these temples to see public worship (as it is called) performed; therefore religion, pure and undefiled, has been conwere written, and those very imperfectly arranged, by this country, that religion, and those religious observances which once owed their strength and influence most extinguished by the demolition of their legal foundations; and the minds of the people, left to the freedom of thought and choice, now develope their innate contempt of the gospel, with unwonted boldness. By many, it is supposed that Infidelity is increasing with alarming rapidity. It may be increas. ing; but we do not think that a belief in divine truth ments of the natural unbelief existing more or less in Since our last paper went to press, we have fallen every unrenewed heart; and that these developments upon the two articles which are given in this paper, are the fruit of that liberty of conscience, which, in under the separate heads, "Dress," and "Fashion.' this enlightened age, is justly accorded to man, to a tween 200 and 300. Fourteen ordained, and one li-They are both from female pens, and of course are far greater extent than formerly. In other days, such censed minister. Eldr. Levi Meech preached the introaddressed to their own sex; and it may be hoped will, open insults to the God of heaven would have been ductory sermon, from Ps. xlix. 8. Eldr. Alfred Gates on that account, be the more acceptable to female suppressed by force of law; but such suppression Moderator, and L. Kneeland, Clerk. They have 12 would they swallow these medicated draughts with the midst of pleasing recollections, of former actional piety. The batred of the human heart to the midst of pleasing recollections, of former actional piety. The batred of the human heart to the midst of pleasing recollections, of former actional piety. The batred of the human heart to quaintance, one thought throws a gloom over me in speaking through a New York or a New Haven press. God and holiness, is not extinguished by being smoth-

The truth is, (we believe,) that the religion of the Bible, which alone can save men's souls, is a religion of the heart, implanted there by the Holy Ghost, creating us in Christ Jesus, unto good works. Of this religion, we doubt whether all the legal enactments of men, either for or against, ever added to, or diminished from it an iota. People may have been coerced to things derogatory to religion; by which restraints and coercions, a state of things has been produced, which was mistaken for a general belief in christianity, -yea. for saving piety itself. Coercion and restraints are now removed; the consequence is, people fear not to speak and act out the corruptions of their wicked hearts, and this is mistaken for a great increase of infidelity, beyond that of former years. These remarks either side—the said sides being under the two gal- have been made mainly to urge upon the church of God, the necessity of opposing to the march of sin and unbelief, the only efficient weapons with which God has invested her; we mean living faith, which over. comes the world ; perfect love to God, which casts out fear,-and such evidences of having obtained grace in his sight, as a life of devotion, fervency of spirit, and separation from the world can alone supply .-Wherein shall it be known here, that I and thy people have found grace in thy sight? Is it not in that thou goest with us? So shall we be separated, I and thy people, from all the people that are upon the face of the carth." Ex. xxxiii. 16. All the saints, from Moses down to the Apostles, understood that nothing could withstand or overthrow sin and natural infidelity, bench, sit seven or eight young women and one man, bition by them of the only legitimate evidences of that presence-separation from all other people. Amalgamation of church and world, in manners, customs, struck up the overture to Dr. Arne's opera of Artax- and feelings, has always weakened the church, and strengthened the hands of infidelity. Their effectual and open separation, affords no terrors for the devoted servants of God. Through grace, they may always vanquish their foes, if they war with such weapons as the appointment of God makes appropriate,-his simple, unsophisticated word, and holiness of life and worship. The splendid mockeries of St. Peter's at Rome, or of St. Paul's at London, only afford Mr. Owen and other infidels so many points of attack; nor ny of believers with whom God is, whose joy is breaking forth in glowing praise,-who evidence by their After which the preacher again stepped forward and daily deportment that the world has no charms for informed the assemblage, that he had, in the course them,-that their hearts and treasure are in heaven,of the past week, sent a letter to the Bishop of Lon-that conformity to the world is to them olious,—that they are seeking a better country, that is, an heavento Mr. Irving. He had offered to prove the truth ly,-and the proud champion of the works of darkness and superiority of the "New System" over the quails before them. He has no weapon which can an in controversy with the chief of the party noy them; his own rock reels beneath his feet; argument is at an end, and the thunders of conscience ter-Thus terminated the morning lecture, and the congregation walked out of the building to one of all the ungodly of every age. Ah. Christians indeed all the ungodly of every age. Ah, Christians indeed ! Be not terrified, be not deceived by appearances, ei. At seven o'clock in the evening, another lecture, ther for or against you. Only make your God your all; make yourselves, and all you have and hope for, his ; trust alone in him; live for eternity and as he directs, then shall our enemies own that our Rock is

Anti-Slavery Address .- Last Lord's day evening Mr. C. W. Denison, Editor of the Emancipator, N. York, delivered an address to a very numerous and At this meeting there could not have been fewer highly respectable audience, in the Baptist church in listened to the speaker evinced, at least, the self comin a house of worship. The address was a bold and fearless effort, embodying facts and arguments, which none could hear with indifference; whether they approved or disapproved. To those who dissented from any of the gentleman's positions, if any such there were, a word perhaps will suffice ;-every subject has two sides. So said Dr. Franklin of the stone fences in New England; and told the British, who complained of the Yankees firing from behind them, that they could have the privilege of the opposite side, if they pleased to come up to it.

> We once more remind those who are indebted for the Secretary, that two more numbers completes the twelfth volume, and whether they pay for the paper or not, our bills for materials, labor, board, and rent. have to be paid at the end of every week, or month, or quarter. We therefore hope to receive all balances without delay. One great object of the paper is to promote religion-religion inculcates justice-justice requires us to pay every one his due. To withhold one's due, is to be unjust. To be unjust, is to be irreligious. To be irreligious, is to incur the displeasure of our Heavenly Father. Therefore be just. Delinquents cannot find fault if the conditions of the pamay be expected by all who delay payment.

MONTHLY TRACTS .- No. 129, 130, and 131, of the series published by the Baptist General Tract Society, are received. No. 129 is entitled "Old Gabriel,"-No. 130, "The Burning Heart,"-No. 131, "On reading the Scriptures, and Prayer." They are all good, the two latter excellent. A heart that ever felt the love of God, must find it re-kindled by reading the Burning Heart. So also of reading the Scripture and Prayer. No one can read it without feeling himself sought out and reproved, or instructed.

Minutes of the Stonington Union are just received, by which we learn that the Association has in it 17 churches, two of which contain between 400 and 500 members; one, between 300 and 400; and four be-

A resolution was church raise \$1000 will support one mis A collection of \$36 object. Sabbath Se ligious periodicals, & ergetic reports and re but think the laconi tion, drawn up by br Steward, too good to Committee on Ed

ened ministry is of Protestants, and as C ing into every class o for it is the foundation vidual and national come, when Christia work. Laborers ar ripe for the harvest about Jesus Christ"pel to every creature are artful, insidious need, by sound speed out education, is imp Whitfield and other neation? But with ders, and there are the present age is the Bible be translat without education? Judson now do in I there no more Juds God! Will you hel dopt this Resolve. We recon vstematic measures

his State, in their The Report and B

The following so licited by the article s will be seen by rea erth in our columns sticle, of which this tration. It may affo perate as a quietus of two men of talent has lived and preach slavery; have seen ndividual christian subject. If any of o marks upon this sub coolness and modera now far he comes sho would wish them to icles we would not h secute the subject as astify ourselves in c emperately written ablic, or to prepare

My respected and I am particularly gr

communicated"

The piece is certainly

and full discussion of

bject of American s

writer as implying th

slavery is grounded or but that their emanci ers, irrespective of the so far as we at the No must be attained by concur. A spirit of opervade all our argun ecretary. "And i the general treatmen favorable as can be this intends indivi They generally do w evils growing out of sieaks volumes again with that, and not ma with us would mitiga tem occasions, that w better for this counte cy. In the 'system' f. as that writer well and brought to be facts belong to the sy ood man supports. ong to the system, which counteract the m. It will not be selection' of facts, ought to be collect conscience," any whit ry but to anti-slavery every heart, at the tian principles have a conscience' which needs to have facts b guments must be int conscience which is a you join me in opinio one pillow under the In the selection of ou tended to exhibit sla checks and modifies i the tongue and the pe long to the system. Counter facts shoul posers of the system t be weary in well do midst of the evils whi

fonists, many persons but I cannot suppose our antagonists. Su bear on their " consc cating the system, th The suffering one's secan be avoided; and see and know more o they are doubly guilt ded into any favo This proves, again ystem, and such con n our argument agai and mitigating influent " We think discreti facts," and would th

prevent. There are,

while the southern of ved and encouraged in in this manner I jo natter be fully and and the result, we thi Believing, my brot n the subject, and th uence in the cause,

cause this Babel to tr

near its very basis, you smong those who sho

church raise \$1000 for Home Missions. This sum let the oppressed go fre but think the faconic and spirited Report on Educa- ence in this valley of the East. tion, drawn up by brethren Gates, Spaulding and J. R. Steward, too good to be passed over in silence; it is Advice to the Teens, or Practical Helps to the For-

Committee on Education reported-" An enlight. ened ministry is of the utmost importance to us, as Protestants, and as Christians. Information is spread. ginto every class of community; and may it spread! it is the foundation and protection of all our indidual and national privileges. The time has fully me, when Christians should be engaged in this good work. Laborers are few-the fields are large and are artful, insidious and learned-and if ever ministers eed, by sound speech, to put to silence the dogmat. sms of wicked men, it is now. But to do this without education, is impossible. What could Lather and Whitfield and other reformers have done without ed-But with it, under God, they wrought woners, and there are wonders still to be wrought, and present age is the time to work them. How can Bible be translated into the languages of the earth vithou! education? What could our beloved brother udson now do in Burmah without this? And are here no more Judsons to go forth? Yes, blessed be od! Will you help them go? If so, you will please

Resolve. We recommend the churches to take some tematic measures to aid the Education Society of s State, in their efforts to improve the rising min-

The Report and Resolve were accepted.

The following sound and judicious remarks were ted by the article on the "Colored Population," will be seen by reading. We assign them the same erth in our columns, which was given to the former micle, of which this is a proper appendage and illusperate as a quietus to their trembling nerves, to know at both this and the former piece, are from the pens itwo men of talent and experience, each of whom is lived and preached in the hot bed of southern lavery; have seen it in its terrors; and know how adividual christian slave holders feel and act upon the abject. If any of our readers rise in opposition to remarks upon this subject, written with such perfect coolness and moderation, it becomes him to examine ow far he comes short of a desire to do to others as he sould wish them to do to him. To the patrons of the secretary we further say, that by publishing these arteles we would not be understood as engaging to proscute the subject as our brother suggests, nor do we stify ourselves in closing the paper against well and mperately written essays, designed to enlighten the blic, or to prepare the way to carry the gospel to ose from whom it is shut out by the slave laws of

My respected and beloved brother,-

am particularly gratified with the Editorial remarks. nunicated" in the Secretary of the 14th inst .bject of American slavery. I do not understand the ington,—Communicated. very is grounded on the transportation of the slaves; a that their emancipation is the duty of their hold. A spirit of conciliation ought undoubtedly to vade all our arguments, as it is well set forth in the "And it may probably be conceded that general treatment received by those in bondage, is avorable as can be expected under such a system. his intends individual christian masters, it is true. y generally do what they can to counteract the growing out of " such a system." But this fact thus would mitigate the sufferings which that systter for this counteraction of its necessary tenden. this case. In the 'system' are included the cruellaws, &c. as that writer well says, " facts ought to be collect. and brought to bear upon the conscience," those s belong to the system which the bad, and not the od man supports. Any mitiguting facts do not beh counteract the legitimate operation of the sys. It will not be safe, therefore, in making our ection' of facts, to include among those which ught to be collected and brought to bear upon the cience," any which tend to smooth and soften the ged face of the system. These belong not to slave. out to anti-slavery. Anti-slavery principles exist cience' which is already doing its office, that ds to have facts brought to bear upon it. Our ar. science which is asleep or 'seared;' and I presume the important parts of those acts. join me in opinion, that it is inadmissible to ' sew illow under the arm holes' of such a conscience. he selection of our facts, therefore, which are inded to exhibit slavery as it is, not as christianity cks and modifies it, the eye must seek after, and tongue and the pen must exhibit such only as be. or to the system.

ounter facts should be stated to encourage the op. ers of the system to hold on their way, and not to weary in well doing, though they reside in the st of the evils which they attempt to counteract or ent. There are, undoubtedly, "among our anta. ists, many persons of high moral worth and piety;" mists, many persons of high moral works when are it I cannot suppose you to mean that such men are the I cannot suppose you to mean that such men are church? Give the meaning of "haling," in ver. 3.

Such admission would certainly not church? Give the meaning of "haling," in ver. 3.

What is implied in "preaching the word?" eired, and under that deception are guilty of advoing the system, this is no part of their goodness. be avoided; and if it is true that Southern men and know more of the facts than northern men, are doubly guilty if they allow themselves to be ded into any favorable views of the system.

This proves, again, that we have to do with the tem, and such conduct as accords with it, and not, our argument against slavery, with counteracting

mitigating influences. We think discretion important in the selection of ts." and would therefore so select our facts as. hile the southern opposer of slavery shall be approed and encouraged in his good work, every worker of aquity shall feel that they bear upon his conscience. In this manner I join him in saying, " Letthe whole matter be fully and fairly investigated and discussed,

and the result, we think, cannot be doubtful." Believing, my brother, that you have right feelings the subject, and the means to exert a powerful in.

18. What object had Simon in offering to purchase the cause, let me express the hope that you the power of conferring the gift of the Holy Ghost will enter on the work so well laid out, and while you cause this Babel to tremble and to lose many a stone, hear its very basis, you will occasion increased delight among those who shout the praises of Him, who came the exhortation given Simon?

A resolution was passed recommending that each to this world of slavery, to break every yoke, and to

will support one missionary in the Valley for a year. The Rev. George B. Atwell, of Woodstock, has re-A collection of \$36 13 was then taken for the same ceived a unanimous call of the church at Upper Mid. object. Sabbath Schools, Tracts, Temperance, Re. dletown, to become their pastor. This is an important ligious periodicals, &c., were made the subjects of en- station, and we hope if the call is accepted, brother ergetic reports and resolves. We are at loss to select, Atwell will exert a widely extended and blessed influ-

mation of one's own Character. By Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Ongar. From the second London edi-tion; pp. 126; Boston, J. Loring, 1833.

To the mass of instruction for the young, or those in their teens, already before the world, this little book is an addition of solid worth upon the subjects of which it treats, viz. 1. On the continuation of study at school. 2. Reading. 3. Observation. 4. Thinking shearers?" tipe for the harvest—millions are crying, "tell us 5. The private study. 6. Choice of situation. 7. Relation Jesus Christ"—God has said "Preach the Gosative duties. 8. Company. 9. Female intercourse. to every creature"-the foes we have to encounter 10. Occasional deviations. 11. Economy. 12. En. tire education is for eternity. Had we room for extracts, every reader would like the book. Youth, go Ethiopian to entitle him to baptism? to the book store and buy it; read it attentively, and it may do you much good.

> Companion to the Christian Lyre; comprising the hymns of the Lyre, with additional hymns. By Joshua Leavitt. New York, Jonathan Leavitt; Boston, Crocker & Brewster, 1833.

These hymns, as will be seen, (except the appendix) are the same that have been published with appropriate music, and called the Christian Lyre. We find no fault with them. We also approve generally of the hymns now appended, having read every one. tion of the peculiar sentiments of the Baptists. All All this we are free to say, and much more also, if who are desirous of knowing the sentiments of the deneedful, in favor of the hymns. But we set our faces nomination, and the arguments by which they are like brass against the multiplication of sorts of hymn tures will be delivered on successive Lord's-day evebooks. As our paper is full, we here end our remarks, nings in the Baptist church. which might be extended indefinitely, as to the perplexity occasioned by such variety. Were the authors to travel and preach, they would soon feel the disad

nation. It may afford satisfaction to our readers, and PAROCHIAL LECTURES, ON THE LAW AND THE GOS-PEL. By STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Philadel-

> In this age of innovation in the doctrine of Christ, when human ability is exalted, and the work of the hands of the Liberals. Spirit, and the grace of Christ are thrown into the The Liverpool Chronicle says the news from Spain shade, it is cheering to find some who have not de. and Portugal is far from satisfactory. The cause of such a manner as to induce him not to join in their parted from the faith, and who are con-trained by the of partisans than was at first supposed, and it is feared love of truth, to step forward as the advocates of the that the zeal of his adherents is badly encountered by standing and conversing together. While thus engaplain and simple, though humbling doctrines of the the indifference of the Queen Regent. The pretender has been proclaimed King, by the title of Charles V.,

> velty. In the writings of such men as Booth, Fuller, Monks lend him all the advantage of their influence, when the whole surface around them gave way, and Edwards, Owen, Bellamy and Dwight, the nature of and not content with preaching against liberalism, the claims of the Law, and the grace of the Gospel, warding the cause of Spanish Toryism. are clearly stated, and we are happy to find that God It is possible, however, that the fear of the one

that he has not only studied the lively oracles with are still faithful. The young Queen's generals menace success, but that his heart has been thoroughly taught by the spirit of Truth, the nature of that Gospel which Queen Regent. According to the latest accounts, he proclaims to lost sinners. This valuable work is such an event may be hourly expected. piece is certainly a good introduction to a fair worthy a careful perusal, by every sober enquirer after and full discussion of the great, momentous, auful truth. It may be had at the Bookstore of F. J. Hunt. the Queen Regent has sought to stimulate the zeal of

that their emancipation is the duty of their hold-s, irrespective of their subsequent location; and that far as we at the North are concerned, that "object N. Y., by Frederic Prince. It is a large and hand-far as we at the North are concerned, that "object N. Y., by Frederic Prince. It is a large and hand-N. Y., by Frederic Prince. It is a large and handat as we are the attained by persuasion." In this I heartily somely printed sheet, devoted strongly, as appears by but this act demonstrates that the thinking Spaniards out in the city of Savannah, Geo., which was not the prospectus, to the present administration.

> The advertisement of Mr. Porter, in this paper, contains important information to parents and teachers of Sabbath Schools. Look at it.

th that, and not mainly with kind individuals, who it too late for him, to appear. Nor do we believe the

CONGRESS.

week, because we cannot insert the long and power. and informs us that great consternation prevailed g to the system, but belong to the good influences ful debates which have occupied the time of both among the inhabitants in consequence of the proximhouses, upon the all absorbing question of the United States Bank,-the removal of the Deposites, &c. upon ping. Reinforcements were constantly arriving from none of which, as we can yet learn, has any final decision been had. The presentation of memorials, petitions, and resolutions, upon a thousand subjects, fought near St. Ubes, on the 3d, in which the Pedrothis stage, useless. As soon as final action becomes belonging to one of Don Pedro's frigates, who were

SOCIETY FOR SCRIPTURAL INVESTI-

GATION. QUESTIONS ON ACTS VIII.

1. What is the meaning of Saul's "consenting to

the death" of Stephen? 2. What church was that against which persecution

raged at the time of Saul ? 3. Who were the "all scattered abroad" during this persecution?

4. Was the "great lamentation" made by "devout men" at the funeral of Stephen, justifiable?
5. In what manner did Saul make "havoc" of the

Where was the city of Samaria?

. Who was Philip? 9. What do you understand by the phrase, "the people with one accord gave heed to the things which

What are "unclean spirits?" verse 7.

11. What was the occasion of great joy in Samaria 12. What is "sorcery?" verse 9.

13. How did the Samaritans mean to be understood when they exclaimed respecting Simon the sorcerer, This man is the great power of God?"

14. Do you observe any thing peculiar in the account of the baptism of the Samaritan converts?

15. In what sense can it be said that " Simon himself also believed ?"

16. Do you find any evidence that Simon became good man? 17. What is to be understood by the Christians of

Samaria receiving the "Holy Ghost" by the instrumentality of Peter and John?

What was the state of his heart at that time

19. Define the word "matter," in verse 21. 20. What do you infer from the word "perhaps," does the phrase alludo?

22. What is "the bond of iniquity?"

23. Did the reply of Simon indicate true repent-

ance? verse 24. 24. What authority had the spostles to preach in the villages of the Samaritans?" See Matt. x. 5.

25. Where was Gaza? 26. Where is Ethiopia? What standing in society robberies and maining, continue to prevail. had the Ethiopian Eunuch? What was his religious

character at his coming to Jerusalem? 27. What Spirit dictated Philip to join the chariot of the Ethiopian? Would the same Spirit incline us

to seek the good of people of color? 28. Where was the prophecy which the Eunuch was reading? 29. Is it common to find bibles in chariots?

30. What did the answer of the Ethiopian to the question "Understandest thou what thou readest? indicate?

31. In what sense was Christ "dumb before his 32. How was " his judgment taken away?"

33. What is the import of the inquiry, "who shall declare his generation?" 34. In preaching Christ, did Philip say any thing

about the ordinances of the gospel? 35. What qualification did Philip require

36. To whom did the Eunuch address himself when he "commanded the chariot to stand still?"

37. What do you understand to have been the mode in which Philip baptized the Eunuch? 38. Where is Azotus? Cesarea?

Meeting Thursday evening, January 2, 1834, at 7 o'clock precisely.

Notice.-The Pastor of the Baptist church in this city, proposes to commence, on the second Lord's day evening in January, a course of Lectures in vindicasupported, are respectfully invited to attend. The lec-Hartford, Dec. 28.

General Entelligence.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser. NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The news is of the highest importance. In Spain a civil war is inevitable; Don Carlos has been pro-

at Mervao, and in the adjoining provinces his follow-Old divinity, we think far preferable to modern no- ers are numerous and fanatical. The Priests and they are in some places more actively engaged in for.

christian church, to defend the eternal principles of the christian church christian ch truth, in opposition to " philosophy and vain deceit." | will make but a short stand against the arms of the The author of the above work gives clear evidence regular army, who, though represented as lukewarm,

While the Carlists multiply in the north, the south continues tranquil. Madrid remains undisturbed, and all who love liberty, by large promises, and acts that guarantee the sincerity of her promises. She has Cayuga Democrat .- We have received two num. promulgated sundry regulations, all of a popular charcussion can be useful.

PORTUGAL.

The royal brothers have not yet made up matters in ly time to escape with their lives. Portugal. Don Miguel is not quite so forlorn as was "Clarkson" was received too late for insertion this stated, and though his chances of success have diminaks volumes against the system, and of course it is week; and by next week, we presume he will think ished, they have not entirely disappeared. Don Pedro, fire, which proceeded from the extensive Chair Mantoo, is playing his game by conduct which renders himself personally very unpopular, and his daughter's building was destroyed, and the fire communicated to occasions, that we must argue. The system is no adage, "better late than never," exactly applicable in cause any thing but service. Those who could best several out buildings and sheds. From these it comadvise him are insulted or kept at a distance, while his municated to the two story wooden dwelling house, advisers are the parasites and gilded things of his little Court.

Capt. Mollien, of the Swedish ship Preciosa, arrived rested. Of the doings of Congress we insert nothing this on Sunday from St. Ubes, sailed on the 20th Nov., ity of Don Miguel's troops, and every boat was in requisition to convey them to a shelter among the ship-Lisbon, and hopes were entertained that he would be defeated.

Capt M. further informs us, that a severe battle was Carolina. tardly set, frightened at the sight of a musket. A vented by the surf.

RUSSIA.

A letter from Pultawa, in the Ukrain, presents a deplorable picture of the extremity to which the population of that fertile part of Russia is reduced by the total failure of the crops. The inhabitants have giv- President of the University of Pennsylvania, in the en themselves up to despair, being obliged to feed upon roots. A great number have perished through exhaustion. Corn, which is so scarce that it may said there is none at all, has risen to an excessive price, it being more than fifteen times its ordinary

Still later advices from St. Petersburg, reaching to the 1st Nov. show that the famine spoken of is by no means confined to the province of Ukrain.

Russia is suffering at the present moment, to a dreadful extent, from the total failure of the harvest in many parts of the empire. We form some conception of the extent of the scarcity, from some of the Imperial ordinances contained in the last Petersburg papers, which reach to the 26th of October.

By a resolution of the Ministerial Committee, ever kind of corn is allowed to be conveyed, free of duty, and even in foreign vessels, from one Russian port to another, and this permission is to remain in force, not only for the present, but even for the whole ensuing

TURKEY.

There has lately been another fire at Constantinoole, caused by incendiaries, which, though soon extinguished, unhappily proves that the band of incendiaries was not confined to those (though their number is not inconsiderable) who fell into the hands of justice. Achmed Pacha, who is going as ambassador to Petersburg, is in daily expectation of orders to repair to his post.

The Sultan continues to take pleasure in entertain. ments in the European style, to the great dissatisfacion of his subjects, to whom his projects of civiliza-

21. What is the "gall of bitterness," and to what tion become on that account more and more odious. It is evident that the Sultan is in the hands of ill-dis. posed counsellors, who persist in conducting the Turkish empire to its entire dissolution.

IRELAND.

The intelligence from this country bears too much its ordinary impress. Burnings and murders, beatings,

has fallen vastly short of its usual rate of production.

CAPT. Ross .- It is stated that a treasury order for £8000 has been transmitted from the treasury to the Bank of England, to be paid to the credit of Captain Ross, for the discoveries that gallant officer has made, and the hardships he has suffered.

Charles X. is about to retire to his new purchase, an estate at Stiermarck, in Germany.

PECUNIARY DISTRESS .- We have never known such general distress among men of property, as has been falling around us, and her departure wielke falling experienced in Philadelphia for some twenty days asleep. She lived by faith—she died in peace. Next, Men worth one, two, or three hundred thou. for the resurrection of the just, and a crown. sand dollars, have been driven to their wits' end to command so many thousands for immediate use. If this state of things shall continue, the mass of the people will suffer next; for men who employ multitudes of laborers and mechanics, or deal with retailers of merchandise, will be obliged to defer payment until the banks can afford their wonted accommodation. Where the mischief is to end, it is impossible to foresee. Should the present pressure continue for a month longer, it is thought that most of the State Subject for discussion, "The tree of the knowledge Banks will be obliged to suspend specie payments; and all confidence in any paper currency but that of the United States Bank will be lost. When that shall lose its credit, or be withdrawn from refusal to extend its charter, almost universal bankruptcy must follow. -Philadelphian.

> The President of the United States refused to com municate to the Senate, when requested, a copy of his paper read to his Cabinet, on the subject of removing the Deposites from the Bank of the United States.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT .- The morning papers furnished some details of the lamentable occurrence which took place in the upper part of the city, on Saturday. Between Fifth and Sixth streets, and the First Avenue and Avenue A, where the embankments are high, and the valley filled with water, raised higher than co'nmon by the late heavy rain, there is a pond of about four hundred by two hundred feet, which was frozen over to the thickness of an inch and a half. On this pond there were several boys skating, and we give the version of a little lad, who was present, of the heart-rending accident which occurred. He returned home much excited, and said, "O mother, I have witnessed the most painful sight I ever saw in my life." He stated that he had gone to the pond, and observed that in passing over it by the boys, the ice waved in sports. He prudently took off his skates to return ged, a colored boy came so swiftly towards them as not to be able to stop himself, but ran against them. One of them struck the heel of his skate with consider rable force into the ice, to save himself from falling, they were precipitated into fifteen feet of water.

The ice was so frail that almost certain destruction threatened any one who attempted to rescue them, and one only was saved by means of a board stripped from out afterwards, and another next morning, two of them brothers, clasped in each other's arms.

The lad saved is Wm. A. Tallmadge, son of Frederick A. Tallmadge, Esq. Counsellor at Law. Mr. T. intrepidity of a respectable colored man, named Jefferson Austin, who hastened to the spot, and at the hazard of his own life, seized him when in the act of given in a clear and plain style. the last sinking. Mr. Austin took him to his own residence in the neighborhood, stripped, rubbed, and laid him in a blanket near a comfortable stove. His and in this country, enables the proprietor to offer it body was nearly filled with water, and it is owing to at the low price of \$1 50 per annum. the humane exertions of Mr. Austin that the lad was The public are respectfully invited to examine this restored and returned to his father .- N. Y. Com. Adv. work at the Store of

FIRE.—On the morning of the 12th inst. a fire broke have not yet been reconciled to the despotism that brought under subjection until some half a dozen prohibits political discussion in the only way that dis- buildings were destroyed. It originated in a stable in the rear of Mr. II. F. Willink's dwelling, South Broad street. The inmates of the adjoining house had bare-

Fire at New Haven .- At a little after one o'clock, Friday night, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of owned and occupied by Mr. Stillman, this was also burnt down. Here the progress of the fire was ar-

The factory and dwelling were new, and the loss of Mr. Stillman must be very severe, whatever may have been his insurance. - Register.

An Act to suppress the propagation of literature and the knowledge of salvation among slaves, and free people of color, in the Christian State of South of these costs \$1 46. If bound, they would make

A bill has passed the Senate of South Carolina to very heart, at the south and north, in which chris. and their reference to committees to be reported upon ites were completely routed, some of the soldiers en. prohibit the teaching of slaves or free persons of col. principles have a practical home. It is not the hereafter, would be altogether uninteresting, and at tering the city in a state of nudity, and otherwise or to read or to write. Its provisions are very strong; "A white person teaching a slave or free person of color to read or write is subject to a fine of 100 dolto have facts brought to bear upon to be about the bear upon to bear u person teaching is subjected to 50 lashes, and a fine steamboat had attempted to land some men near the of 50 dollars, and a slave teaching will receive fifty Miguelite force, in order to attack them, but was pre- lashes. No slave or free person of color, is hereafter to be allowed to preach or lecture. No white person is to preach or lecture to slaves or free colored persons, except in the presence of not less than three white slave holders.'

> Rev. Philip Lindsley, D. D. was on Monday elected place of Dr. Delancey, resigned.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Monday last, by Rev. Mr. Barlow, Mr. John Hatfield, to Miss Marth: P. daughter of J. Gains, Esq.
At East Windsor, Mr. Rufus Russell, to Miss Polly

Bissell. At W. Springfield, (Agawam) on the 5th inst. by Rev. J. W. McDonald, Mr. Warren Chapin, to Miss Elizabeth Ball.

At Middletown, by the Rev. Mr. Cookson, Mr. Levi Mitchell, of Middle Haddam, to Miss Sally C. Johnson, of Middletown. Mr. Wm. Parmalee, to Miss Emily Daniels. Mr. George Williams, to Miss Lydia Beman.

DIED.

At Middletown, Miss Lucretia Pratt, aged 33, daughter of Mr. Wm. Dunham.
At Upper Middletown, on the 13th inst. in the 18th year of her age, Mary, daughter of Mr. John Hands Jr. On the 18th inst. Mrs. Mary Sage, relict of Mr

olomon Sage. At Coventry, Mrs. Sarah Hewitt, 73. At Killingworth, on the 23d inst. Mr. Samuel Mer

At Canton, Mr. Eli Mather, aged 60.

At Burlington, Mr. Rufus Payne, aged 78-a revolutionary pensioner.

At Marlborough, Widow Mary Miner, aged 93. At Ashford, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Bolles, aged 67, relict of the late Hon. David Bolles. The eceased became a subject of grace when young, and was baptized, the writer believes, by the late venerable Jason Lee, of Lyme, and bacame a member of the church of which he was pastor. I'ron River Head; where they had lived, the family removed to Ashford, about the time the Wesleyan Methodists came into The potato crop, especially in the southern part, the place. Judge Bolles, her husband, soen opened his doors for Methodist preaching, and himself and wife became connected with that people. In this connection she lived and died. Her mind was one of more than ordinary strength and discrimination. For many years her health was variable, and at times indications were strong that her days would be few. In all these changes her faith in Jesus was unmoved, her mind stedfastly fixed in its holy purpose, vacillated not, and fear of departure she never named. The days of her final decline were few, her descent into the vale of death, gentle as the curtains of evening

> GOODRICH ASSOCIATION. LECTURE on Friday evening, January 3d, at 7

clock, by Mr. J. S. Elliot. SUBJECT-" Music as a branch of education."

THE Second Baptist Church in Dover, N. Y. have agreed to hold a "Meeting of Days," to commence on Thursday, the 16th of January, 1834, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at their new meeting house on Dover Plains, in connexion with the religious exercises usually per-formed by our denomination at the opening of their houses of worship. Ministers and brethren from sister churches are earnestly and respectfully invited to

NOTICE. The Baptist Church in Waterford have agreed to hold a protracted meeting at their Meeting house, to ommence Tuesday, January 14th, 1834, at 10 o'clock A. M. Ministering, and other brethren are affectionately requested to come and help us.

FRANCIS DARROW. Waterford, Dec. 10th, 1833.

SIX months from this date are allowed and limited by the Court of Probate for the district of Tolland, to the creditors of the estate of Marcus Darrow, late of Willington, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the subscriber, properly attested. Those who neglect will be debarred a recovery. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

HIRAM RIDER, Administrator. Willington, Dec. 25, 1833.

JUST PUBLISHED, ford, Conn., with Letters and incidental sub-EMOIRS OF MRS. RUTH PATTEN, of Hartjects, and a Portrait. By WILLIAM PATTEN, D. D.

Subscribers and those who wish to purchase are re-

THE PENNY MAGAZINE

uested to apply to Miss S. Patten, Church street.

OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOW LEDGE.

Reprinted from the London edition.

BY WILLIAM JACKSON, NEW-YORK. HE above very valuable and popular publication is received in monthly parts, by the subscriber.

Each part contains 44 pages, and is illustrated with

from 20 to 30 admirably executed wood cuts. The contents are such as may be expected from the jects, apportaining to "Useful Knowledge," are presented; and information important to all classes is

The Penny Magazine is printed from stereotype plates, and its immense circulation, both in England

RODERICK WHITE. Exchange Buildings, Where subscriptions will be received. Roderick White also receives subscriptions for the

PENNY CYCLOPÆDIA.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS AND PARENTS. As many persons have occasion to select Sunday School Libraries, or make purchases of books for children in their own or other families, we would call their attention to the excellent, cheap, and very popular works of the American Sunday School Un-ion. They can furnish a library for a school, which will contain 235 volumes, amounting to 28,305 pages, bound in fancy coloured leather backs and corners, with marble covers. These volumes contain 1500

illustrating the various subjects of which the books treat. The price of the complete set is \$41. Besides this library, the Union have published 103 smaller books in paper covers, containing 2056 pages, with a large number of wood cuts. A complete set

steel, copperplate, and wood engravings and maps,

about ten or twelve volumes of uniform size. In the above are not included several volumes; which, on account of size, &c. are not placed in the regular series ; such as the Bible Dictionary, Geography, Psalmody, Hymn Books, Biographical Dic-

tionary, Union Questions, &c. Nearly the whole of the books have been printed from stereotype plates, on good paper; many of them were written expressly for the Union, and all have been examined and approved by the Committee of Publication, composed of an equal number of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Episcopal

churches. For the sum of \$42 46, the above 338 works cart be procured by any Sunday School, and Sunday School Society, which will send a copy of its constitution, a list of officers, and an annual report to the American Sunday School Union, and thus become an auxiliary. They can be procured on the same terms by any individual who is a member of the Society, purchasing for his own use or for gratuitous distribution. The terms for membership are for life \$30, or \$3 annually, in which case they also receive gra-tuitously a copy of the Sunday School Journal.

In view of these facts, we may inquire how many thousands of parents might place in their dwellings such a library; embracing matter adapted to all ages, from the youngest child that can read, to the parents

and domestics of the household! How many thousand little companies of youth night join and purchase a complete library for their

amusement and instruction ! How many thousand sets should be required by Sunday schools, by common schools, by public schools, by apprentices' libraries, by men of property, for gratuitous distribution, by ministers and pious visitors of the poor and the rich, for the comfort and benefit of the families and individuals they go amongst. Orders, with particular directions as to the mode of

conveying the books, will meet with prompt atten-tion if addressed to FREDERICK W. PORTER, Corresponding Secretary American Sunday School Union, No. 146 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY F. J. HUNTINGTON. Journal and Letters from France and Great Britain. By EMMA WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

POETRY.

For the Christian Secretary. The following lines were written in 1831, but were

" And now abideth Faith, Hope, and Charity; these three; but the greatest of these is Charity."-1 Cor.

FAITH rests on promises divine, Contemplates every sacred line By inspiration given; Walks up the mount where Jesus bled, It hears the voice that wakes the dead, And takes the soul to heaven.

Horz, with its cheering, vivid rays, Dispels the mists that cloud our days With sorrow, sin, and fears; And anchor'd on a Saviour's breast, Looks to the mansions of the blest. Beyond this " vale of tears."

But CHARITY's a work of love, A fair descendant from above, And as a witness stands, To prove our faith and hope sincere, The low to raise, the faint to cheer With blessings in her hands.

A heav'nly visitant, she goes Through scenes of wretchedness and wees, In white-rob'd purity; And wheresoe'er the gospel shines, There may be read, in golden lines, The praise of CHARITY.

From the American Temperance Quarterly Magazine.

"ONLY THIS ONCE."- Exodus, 10th and 17th. " Only this once ;"-the wine-cup glow'd All sparkling with its ruby ray, The bacchanalian welcome flow'd,

Then he, so long, so deeply warn'd. The sway of Conscience rashly spurn'd. His promise of repentance scorn'd, And coward-like, to Vice returned

And Folly made the revel gay.

" Only this once."-the tale is told, He wildly quaff'd the poisonous tide,-With more than Esau's madness sold The birthright of his soul, and died.

I do not say that breath forsook The clay, and left its pulses dead. But Reason in her empire shook, And all the life of life was fled.

Again his eyes the landscape view'd, His limbs again their burden bore, And years their wonted course renew'd, But hope and peace return'd no more.

Yes, angel-hearts with pity wept, When he whom Virtue fain would save, His vow to her so falsely kept, And madly sought a drunkard's grave.

" Only this once." - Boware, beware ! Gaze not upon the blushing wine. Oh, fly Temptation's syren snare, And prayerful, seek for strength Divinc.

Hartford, Aug. 1, 1833.

AMERICAN TREATY WITH SIAM.

vernments of heathen nations, and that of our own enlightened country. The following article on this subject is from the Singapore Chronicle of the 6th pired concerning the provisions of the treaty between our own government and that of Siam, as rewas made, and it is supposed he was fully acquainted with the subject on which he writes. We make no comment on what it exhibits, remarking only, that it is perfectly characteristic of the people with whom our envoy had to negotiate. It is proverbial that a subtle policy is the controlling principle of all poor, the warrior, and the artisan. their contracts with foreign powers. The writer

"The American sloop of war, Peacock, Capt. D. Geisenger, arrived at the bar, about the latter part of February last, having on board Edmund Roberts, at Siam, the embassy had been at one of the outports of Cochin China, but could accomplish nothing .large war boats were sent outside the bar, to bring great, the learned, the excellent, who once constituto pass over it. The party that came up, consisted of eleven persons, Mr. Roberts, Capt. Geisenger, the limited by this fact, you move from vault to vault, and looking through the grated doors by which in-Doctor, Mr. Morrison, jr. of Canton, as Private Sectruders are kept at distance, you behold a number of retary and Chinese translator, two or three lieuten-fanciful decorations joined with appropriate epitaphs. ants, and the residue midshipmen. They occupied In one apartment you may observe the various emone side of the factory built for foreigners.

the United States to the king of Siam; it was open, and having no large seal on it, the Siamese could tending the resurrection of the blessed and their in-President-but the Peacock laying outside the bar with 200 white men on board, was a reality, there-

"Mr. Roberts proposed to form a treaty of friendship and commerce, at which the Siamese made no objections; he endeavored, however, to take a more advantageous one than the English did, but that the Siamese said, could not be done; they would agree to allow the Americans to trade on the same footing as the English, but more could not be granted. After some delay and trouble, a treaty was drawn up after the Siamese fashion: but then the fight for alterations, amendments, &c. Mr. Roberts had an audience of his Majesty, and only one. The treaty is written in the Siamese, Chinese, and Portuguese is written in the Siamese, Uninese, and Fortuguese languages, and commences in the same style as the English one, with "Somdet Phra Puttie Chan Ya Hau," which is translated in the treaty, "the great and magnificant king," instead of the literal godlike titles, which are alike applied to their god and their king. Mr. Roberts was very anxious to obtain the treaty sealed in duplicate, in order to forward the treaty sealed in duplicate. copy to the United States from Batavia and else-such a character is the ever precious truth selectwhere, and after having gone to the trouble of drawing three copies, the foolish old Pracklang could not
ten in large characters upon the broad ceiling of the be induced to sign the duplicate, being fearful, it is presumed, that Mr. Roberts only wanted to sell the from henceforth, yea, saith the spirit, for they rest duplicate to some other state ! so that Mr. R. went from their labors, and their works do follow them."

" The presents given by Mr. Roberts did not produce the desired effect, though valuable, in themselves. Indeed, to a court like Siam, they were rendered in some sense, valueless, through their ignorance. The presents to the king consisted of a pair or two of beautiful watches, set with pearls of some spirit, well might it be said that he had seen the value, some silver baskets and abundance of China silks. To the Pracklang, also, Mr. Roberts gave presents to a good amount, but he did not visit any caused his thrice honored name to be carried to the which had been revealed to him by God." The of the interior princes. The amount of the presents four corners of the world. might be about 2,000 to 2,500 dollars, while the returns consisted of a little sugar, sticlac, pepper, tin, PRESENT STATE OF THE SCRIPTURE be set at liberty. gambouge, benjamin, Anguella wood, Sapan wood and inferior Cardamons-the whole of which might be worth 1,000 or 1,100 dollars. The Siamese knew the presents were bought in China, which did not please them much, and it is said, that at one time they were not disposed to accept them. The original presents intended for the Cochin Chinese and Siamese courts were sent out from America in a separate vessel, but she had not arrived in China ere the Peacock left. But this the Siamese would not

Mr. Roberts inserted one article in the treaty to the effect, that if a citizen of the United States contracted debts in Siam, and was unable to pay them, the creditors were to take whatever he possessed, and then to discharge him-they are not to detain a citizen in Siam, contrary to his inclination-or something to that effect. This the Siamese agreed to, provided a similar clause was inserted in their favor, and the article at present stands thus: 'If a Siamese buy from a citizen of the United States, or owes him money, he must pay the citizen, if he possesses the means; but if he has not, the citizen is to take what he has got and give him a discharge .-The same with respect to the citizen of the United

"This is liberty and bankrupt law with a vengeance. It is to be regretted that such a clause was inserted at all, for, from the manner of transacting commercial business at Bankok, it is impossible for the foreign merchant to get into debt with the Siamese. The former is obliged to sell his goods, generally on credit-but not so the Siamese merchant his produce. If, therefore, a Siamese dealer be inclined to take advantage of the above article, he may purchase goods from a foreign merchant, pay his former debts, and if there be any residue, hand it over to the merchant, who, by the treaty, is bound to give him a discharge! This was explained to Mr. Roberts, and when too late he endeavored to cancel the clause altogether; but the Siamese would not you (consent.) Mr. Roberts consoled himself, however, by saying, that another article inserted in the treaty, counteracts the above, which states that the Americans are to enjoy the same privileges as are granted to the most favored nations, and that if a consul be allowed to reside at Bankok, from any European nation, excepting the Portuguese, the Americans will be permitted to have one also. Mr. Roberts was desirous of inserting in the treaty a clause by which liberty should be granted to send a consul, but the Pracklang would not coment, though the king is said to have told him to agree to it. The Pracklang informed Mr. Roberts that Capt. Burney had asked permission for an English consul to reside at Bankok, but was refused. How far the signification of the phrase "most favored nations" extends, with regard to any alteration in duties, though the article regarding debts would still continue in effect.

"The Peacock left the bar of Siam for Singapore, is a matter of inquiry; it may be applicable only on the 6th of April, after having remained in

> From the Lutheran Observer. BURIAL GROUND AT HALLE, IN PRUSSIA.

The classical region of Halle, is not only distinextended alike to the great, the small, the rich, the

The interest, however, of this solemn place, does arated from the other by a massive stone wall, yet all united under one extensive roof. Beneath this extensive roof, carefully protected from the rain, and They were, however, well received at Siam; two the storm, have been deposited the remains of the Mr. Roberts to Bankok, the Peacock being too deep ted a distinguished part of the glory of Halle. Anblems of mortality rudely sculptured in the solid "Mr. Roberts had his letter from the President of granite. In another may be seen a large and costly tending the resurrection of the blessed, and their inscarcely believe it to be a genuine letter from the troduction amidst a convoy of angels into the paradise of God. In a third you may read the name and the brief history of some valiant knight who outlived the stormy times which characterized the feudal age of Germany, but finally went down to the

narrow house appointed for all the living."

Yet amidst the multitude of sleeping dead, all others are forgotten when you pause before the resting place of Franke, Freylinghausen, Baumgarton, Semler, and others who, like them, were once the objects of admiration throughout every part of Germany. Great as they had been in their public and private labors, although no longer dwellers in the land of the living, you seem to feel, while you muse over their ashes, as if the memory of their greatness had increased the sanctity of their last earthly habiduplicate to some other state: so that Mr. R. went from their labors, and their works do follow them." server.

away with only one copy sealed. The Pracklang In one side of the vault stands a broad flag stone, was reasoned with, and told that were he to sign a bearing the inscription "August Herman Franke, born 12 March, 1663, died 8 June, 1727." To this reign of the younger Theodosius, was Benjamin, a by Truman Abell.

'Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." True and touching is the application of these solemn words, to the circumstances under which Franke went down to his grave. Happy salvation of the Lord" when he beheld the suc-

COUNTRIES.

prospect of more exuberant fertility than when standing on the summit of one of the pyramids of the most exquisite tortures," was the reply. "What Gizeh, and looking up the narrow valley of the Nile, and down upon the opening plain of the Delta. But the cradle of civilization is now the abode of oppression, poverty, and wretchedness. The cultivator of the soil is liable to be bastinadoed for eating of the that worship which is due to the Creator alone!" produce of his own field, until he has sold them to This speech increased the anger of Hormisdas; the pasha, and bought them of him again at his own price. Persons are said to be reduced by poverty to tian's boldness. absolute nakedness in some of the villages of Upper Egypt. And the maimed, the halt, and the blind, revolting pictures of penury and disease, that almost obstruct the streets of Cairo, are far more numerous than I have found them elsewhere. We hear much of the improvements of Mohammed Ali, but all are intended to increase his power and his income, none for the benefit of his people.

The hills and plains of Philistia are still beautiul. Their virtue was magically enchanting, as I found myself transported, by a night's ride, from the arid sands of the desert, into the midst of them on a beautiful morning in February. But the flocks of the Bedaween were roaming over them: a camel's yard was the lodging place that Gaza afforded us; and we found only solitary fishermen on the rocks, under the proud walls of Ascalon. No cultivation appears in Phenicia, between Tyre and Sidon, although one extended plain. The mountains of Canaan are no longer clothed with the vine. The wandering Arab pitches his tent on the broad plain of Jezreel. And a few miserable villages and decayed towns now occupy the region, once under the genial influence of the religion of the Bible, crowded with the densest population.

The extensive regions of Asia Minor, formerly adorned with the perfection of Grecian art and agriculture, and still behind no other country I have seen, in the beauty of their scenery of wooded mountains and fertile plains, smiling under the finest of climates, are now run to waste. The wild Kurd and Turkman, wandering predatory shepherds, pitch their tents there; and a few inhabitants living in filth and wretchedness, with scarcely any of the comforts of civilized life, cultivate but a very small part of the excellent soil that God has given

In Armenia, always celebrated for its adaptedness to the growth of grain and the raising of herds and flocks, an extremely thin population live miserably of Treat's Exchange Coffee House, State street, in cabins sunk half under ground, and in the coldest where a constant attendance is given for the accomin cabins sunk half under ground, and in the coldest months often lodge with their cattle. Stables were modation of the public. actually the accommodations most frequently offer-ed Mr. Dwight and myself in travelling through hat country.—Smith.

EFFECTS OF TURKISH CRUELTY .- While residing n Mount Lebanon, I spent a Sabbath day with my brethren in the suburbs of Beyroot. On Monday morning, crowds of Christians were seen flying precipitately from the city. Some, among whom were respectable merchants, hastened towards the mounains, and finding refuge in a khan under the Emeer guished for the noble houses of public worship, which still exist as the monuments of a ruder age, the traveller also finds in the "Gottes-Acker," or burial place of the town, a solemn retreat in which same question of myself, not knowing wherefore an hour may be spent with pleasure and with profit. they had fled. My first impulse was to smile at This cemetery for the dead, embracing a number of their causeless alarm; the second, to weep for their the city of Philadelphia, having used for some time It is interesting to Christians to know what are acres, is situated upon a slight elevation which over- condition, which made such an alarm possible. Im- back the Ink manufactured by Johnson & Durant, feel can, Young, National, and English Reader, Introduced and Application of the Christians to know what are acres, is situated upon a slight elevation which overthe political relations which exist between the go- looks almost every part of Halle. Entered the hal- agine, if you can, the change that must take place no hesitation in saying that we consider it equal if not tion to English and National Reader, Porter's Analy

walks, which again branch off into smaller foot distant, had quarrelled and been imprisoned. The ways. On either side are the graves of the deceas- report, growing as it moved, and meeting at Beyed, arranged in beautiful order. Each grave is root with fears, made sensitive by a series of extorcently negociated by E. Roberts, Esq. The writer of the article resided at the place where the treaty which is carefully protected from the place where the treaty which is carefully protected from the pr which is carefully protected from the profanation of tion of the missionaries, individuals had been causethe idle wanderer. In this manner the warm affec- lessly bastinadoed till they could not walk, had tion of the living has done much to adorn the resting caused the alarm. Similar, though in most cases place of their departed friends; and it is pleasing to far slighter, is the fearfulness of native Christians remark how similar tokens of affection have been throughout Turkey. Who that has been there does not know their proverbial timidity, and that it mparts itself to Europeans brought up among them? What will they not sacrifice for European protecnot terminate here. Advancing through a broad tion? For it, no less than a hundred thousand Aravenue, you ascend a flight of steps, and then rest menians, when Mr. Dwight and myself were in upon an elevated terrace walk, which extends their country, emigrated from their homes to the around the four sides of the cemetery. Here a num- Russian territories, seeking under the despotism of Esq., an envoy from President Jackson, to Cochin ber of family vaults have existed for ages, each sep- Russia, a refuge from the unfeeling abuses and cruelties of Turkey .- Smith.

> HATRED OF MOHAMMEDANS TO CHRISTIANS.—As proof that the cruelty of Mohammedans springs from their religion, may be adduced the fact, that it is exercised chiefly toward the members of other sects. They treat each other as brethren. In returning from Persia, our company came near perishing in a tempestuous snow storm, on one of the highest mountains of Armenia. A part of us suc-ceeded in reaching the stable of a Mohammedan just before dark. An Armenian youth, and a Mohammedan muleteer in our employ, lingered on the mountain some hours later. As they entered the stable, the Armenian, who had hardly been out of a city in his life before, sunk almost motionless upon the ground, his limbs had a death-like coldness, and the only words he uttered were that he was dead. The old Mohammedan sneered at his cries. Our request for some dry clothing for the sufferer, he only laughed at; and at the same moment, took off a part of his own dress, and gave to the muleteer, a Kurd, as hardy as the beasts he drove, saying to a friend, that God would reckon it to him for a good deed. It was meritorious to help a Mohammedan, but upon the Christian he felt no obligation to show a compassion, and went off to bed, refusing to give him a morsel of bread, although he had already fed the Mohammedan; and only by paying a servant after he was gone, could we procure fuel for a fire. - Smith.

From the Christian Observer. THEODORET'S ACCOUNT OF BENJAMIN. A MARTYR.

In referring to the ecclesiastical history of Theo doret, I met with the following narrative, (Eccles Hist. l. v., c. 38;) which, if I mistake not, has never appeared before the public in our own language Conceiving it may be neither uninteresting nor un-instructing to the English reader, I translate and send it to you for insertion in the Christian Ob-

being of the same tenor and date, but it was of no are added the touching words of Simeon, when for Deacon. He had been for two years immured in avail. the first time he embraced the babe of Bethlehem; prison, by order of Hormisdas, his sovereign; when the Roman ambassador, at the Persian Court, heard of his confinement, and, after repeated solicitations, obtained a promise of his release; on condition of giving his word to abstain from all attempts to disseminate among the Magi the doctrines of Christianity. Benjamin on being informed of the conditions of his liberation replied, that "it was impossi king was not informed of his answer; and, supposing he had acceded to the proposal, ordered him to

"A few months afterwards, Benjamin was accused of having labored to draw over his countrymen ions of the Globe, and of its respective countries; to Egypt, the granary of the surrounding regions in the time of Jacob, is still, owing to the fertilizing overflowings of the Nile, scarcely less distinguished for its productiveness. Never did my eye survey a the many department of the Nile, scarcely less distinguished for its productiveness. Never did my eye survey a the many department of the number and transfer his allegiance to another?" "With punishment, then," returned the Christian, "can be devised for him, who revolting from the Maker and Creator of all things, deifies one of his fellow serthat worship which is due to the Creator alone!" and the martyr's crown was the meed of the Chris-

An observation, with which the historian concludes his narrative, is worthy to be remembered. We have learnt by experience," says he, "that our religion flourishes in war, rather than in peace amidst the storm of persecution, rather than be-exhibit this work abroad,—as a specimen, however, of our religion flourishes in war, rather than in peace neath the sun-shine of royal or popular favor. The one renders us languid, querulous, and timid; the other inflames our courage; and by setting before our eyes the fleeting nature of the things of the "Mr. Huntington, present life, teaches us to regard them with indiffer-OMAR. ence or contempt."

The Blue Devils .- The extremes of high and low spirits, which occur in the same person at different times, are happily illustrated by the following case, related by Dr. Rush: "A physician in one of the cities of Italy was once consulted by a gentleman who was much distressed by a paroxysm of me a desideratum. The plan of your book cont the intermitting state of hypochondriacism. He utes essentially to the furtherance of this object. advised the melancholly man to seek relief in con- the whole, I am confident that your Geography vivial company, and recommended him in particu- hold a high rank among the many excellent system lar to find out a celebrated wit by the name of Cardini, who kept all the tables of the city, to which he was invited, in a roar of laughter, and to spend as much time with him as possible." "Alas! sir,' said the patient with a sigh, "I am that Cardini."

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Majora and Minora, Greek Reader, Valpey's Homer Potter's Grecian Antiquities, Goodrich's Greek Les sons, Jacob's and Walker's Latin Readers, Goodrich and Cleaveland's Latin Lessons, New Latin Tuto Key to do. Gould's, Ogilby's, Cooper's, and the Dephin Virgil, Gould's Casar, do. Horace, do. Orio Folsom's Livi, Anthon's Salust, Cicero's Select On tions, Cicero de Oratore, and de Officies, Histore

Exercises in English Composition. Goodrich's, Hale's, and Webster's History of the United States, Worcester's and Robbins' Universal History, Parley's First Book of History, do. Second do., do of the World, Whelpley's Compend of History The Malte Brun School Geography and Atlas. Parley's, Woodbridge's, Woodbridge and Willard, and Olney's do., Murray's, Greenleaf's, and Smith's Entlish Grammar, Webster's, Cumming's and Emerson's Spelling Books, Gallaudet's Child's Picture Defining and Reading Book, Worcester's Primer, Dabol's,

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